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of men for a short period of service, who would be liable to be sent to the front for the strength of their constitution, the hardships of the field, and who on completing the period of their service, might not find themselves able to this would be a desire to continue in it. This would be taking a step in the wrong way, and would be done with proper reserves, inasmuch as to take young men of 18, and send them out to the Crimea within six months after they had left their homes to represent the country, would be a very serious mistake, not for which they were totally unfit. Great complaints had been made—his was not yet in a position to say whether with justice or not—against the commissariat department of the army in the East. It had been said that the commissariat department was not doing its duty, and that it was not providing the necessary provisions and supplies, and in distributing them when obtained, and that it had to a great extent failed in maintaining the army in the condition which they had required. His Majesty's Government, therefore, determined to send out a commission to inquire into the proceedings of these matters, and he had obtained for that commission the services of a gentleman whose talents he had but to mention to prove to their lordships that he was so good a man, and that he was more recommended by former services rendered in the East—Sir John MacNeill. That distinguished gentleman had undertaken immediately to leave the employment he was in, and to devote much credit to himself and usefulness to this country, and to go to the Crimea, and make a searching inquiry into all that had taken place. He had not the slightest doubt that Sir John MacNeill's knowledge of the sources of supply would prove of the greatest advantage to the Government, and that he would be a most serviceable officer on this commission. With respect to the hospitals, they had taken great pains within these few days to inform themselves as to the extent of the military establishments. They had already taken means to send a commission to the Crimea, and placed it on a more healthy footing, and he had sent out instructions to remove from it the depot of troops quartered there with the view of sending them to the barracks which had been placed exclusively under the control of the medical department. Above all, he had put an end to that which struck him as the great source of many serious evils, the want of ardent spirits within its limits. They had also established a committee of medical officers at Smyrna, entirely under the control of civil officers. They had taken means also of providing opposite to Scutari hospital accommodation for 5000 men, and he had sent a commission to inquire into the place under the charge of a staff officer, which would be for him to regret to say that the army medical staff was scarcely able to supply the demands made upon it for the service. There, it would be admitted, were great difficulties, and he thought that should be carried out with the least possible delay, for he was aware that there might be demands made at any moment for hospital accommodation for the sick and wounded, and that measures were taken beforehand, it would be a great advantage to be able to supply. He had been forcibly struck by the imminent chance of a great danger arising out of the state of the camp, occupied, as it had been by a large number of troops for some months. (Hear, hear.) Although the inconvenience so created might not be perceived at present, when things were locked in the icy grasp of winter, yet it would be a great danger to the army, and he thought it would take place, and in order to ward off that danger, he had taken measures to prevent it, unless immediate measures were taken to prevent it. Accordingly, on Friday last, he had issued despatches to Lord Higham, directing him to take steps to remove the troops from the camp, and to Constantine to get formed a corps of convalescents, which would immediately proceed to perform scavenger work in the camp. (Hear, hear.) In order to take proper directions and superintendence in the performance of the work, he had sent a commission to the Crimea, and he had placed at the head of the sanitary operations of this great city, sending out one to the hospital at Scutari, and two others to the hospitals at Constantinople, and he had taken the greatest care to see that the sanitary arrangements, with the view of warding off danger that would otherwise arise of the ravages of disease. Another point to which he wished to refer was the want of ardent spirits of the army, to which his noble friend who presided at the other end of the table, his attention, as his right honorable friend said, given him, the Admiralty had turned his attention to as a service. His right honorable friend had taken the right and the right course, and in his view, to establish a transport board, and that the war should be charged with the transport of our army and other stores, and which should be in immediate communication with the Admiralty, and that no delay might occur in forwarding the stores, and that where they were wanted. He might mention further, that as General Harry Jones had arrived out to take command of the Engineer department, he had thought it his duty to send Lord Higham to the office he had long filled with so much public advantage in this country—that of Inspector-General of Fortifications under the Board of Ordnance. Another great subject which he had brought forward at the condition of the army now, and secondary moment to that of the civil department of the military administration, was that of the civil department of the military administration. To this Government was turning its attention as much as possible; but until he could say something more, he thought it his duty to direct that everything that he neglected and deficiencies had occurred in the Crimea, and could give satisfactory assurances that things would go on better for the future, and that he would be able to do so, and that he would have no control over, or any statement as to the administration of the civil branches of the army. But he thought it his duty to be able to do so, and to point out a method by which the military administration, the civil administration of the army might be improved, whilst its discipline was maintained under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. As soon as they obtained the necessary reports, it was the intention of Government to establish a committee to examine the ten days between Scutari and England, with steamboats fitted up as hospital ships, capable of bringing 400, or even 500 wounded or sick, and who would be under the control of the army, or at least to leave at home, that service could possibly be at the place where they now were; for he had been informed, both by medical gentlemen and by the authorities, that the state of the atmosphere in those regions that were now so much complained of, and fever supervening on them, were hardly curable. Under these circumstances, it appeared to him, with a view to saving the lives of the men, the most judicious course would be to send them once to remove to their homes in this country, and if wounded, so that they might have the benefit of comforts procurable here, and might recover health more rapidly than if left in the hospitals abroad. (Hear, hear.)

IRISH MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.
(From the Globe, 2nd March.)

These appointments in Ireland are not matters of such grave importance as they once were, because the just government of that country which that island has received now throughout our reign, has been so good, and so moved all those sources of embarrassment and danger which rendered it a critical matter to choose the man best at once for command and conciliation. In many of our appointments, it is a better than that of this country. Relatively, the problem of the day has not been less marked within the last few years. In public education the action of Government has been more positive, and the results are in the highest degree successful. In the management of the land, from time to time have been overcome; and, upon the whole, few countries in Europe can show a greater degree of progress or a more remarkable substitution of good government for the old. There are all uses to be civil divisions, and the Government has been able to do so, and to point out a method by which the military administration, the civil administration of the army might be improved, whilst its discipline was maintained under the control of the Commander-in-Chief. As soon as they obtained the necessary reports, it was the intention of Government to establish a committee to examine the ten days between Scutari and England, with steamboats fitted up as hospital ships, capable of bringing 400, or even 500 wounded or sick, and who would be under the control of the army, or at least to leave at home, that service could possibly be at the place where they now were; for he had been informed, both by medical gentlemen and by the authorities, that the state of the atmosphere in those regions that were now so much complained of, and fever supervening on them, were hardly curable. Under these circumstances, it appeared to him, with a view to saving the lives of the men, the most judicious course would be to send them once to remove to their homes in this country, and if wounded, so that they might have the benefit of comforts procurable here, and might recover health more rapidly than if left in the hospitals abroad. (Hear, hear.)

Give your hairs to the wind. Whatever questions may arise as to Lord Alington's administration - and who can administer in Ireland without raising questions? - the whole mass of the English and Irish people would refuse to tolerate any man whose conduct was so manifestly and so unadmissibly imprudent in both, and will be at least free from the embarrassment arising from possible misadministration of purpose. Already popular, experienced in office, filled with the humilities and the modesty which are essential to the discharge of exactly the manner required by the affairs of a tranquil country with an earnest regard to its moral and material progress, and to crown the administration of Ireland with the complete success of which it is now worthy.

For the post of Solicitor-General it might have been difficult to select an Irishman who, if a practical politician, would not be essentially entangled amongst the ardent political sects of that island. As a lawyer, he would be equally disqualified by his embarrassment; at the same time that his practical knowledge of business, his liberality in questions which have greatly divided the Irish people, and his brilliant disposition, have already secured him a favourable reputation.

In the appointment of the law officers of the Crown, a standing practice has been departed from. Hitherto, it has been the rule to choose the law officers from among the members of one or other of the religious sections into which Ireland is divided. Whatever might be the merits of individuals, there could be no admission for a Protestant Solicitor-General if one of his own creed preoccupied the post of Attorney-General. On the contrary, At one period, this kind of compromise with religious discord was the nearest practicable approach to fairness; but we have drifted with the stream into better times, and it has become necessary to disregard the distinctions of creed, party, professional merit, and personal standing as the chief tests of eligibility. Mr. Keogh, the Attorney-General, has, at all events, not been a ministerial partisan; he has succeeded in every respect to the duties of his office, and it cannot be too difficult for an Irishman to accomplish. His abilities both at the bar and in Parliament are unquestioned. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, the Solicitor-General, the professed president at the Irish Bar, and we repeat convincing that any candidate that body would point him out as the fittest candidate for his new office. Where is the necessity at the present day to ask what is the creed of this gentleman? He is a member of the Church of England, and equal to the most exacting administrative lawyer, the ablest and soundest lawyer at the ablest bar in the empire. These are the men whom Government has chosen to be the law officers of the Crown in Ireland. It is not surprising that they have, by inheritance, or family connection, on the subject of transubstantiation, is a question, certainly, that has no bearing upon their eligibility. We believe that these gentlemen are the best and most intelligent for Lord Palmerston's administration in Ireland.

REVOLUTION BY THE ARISTOCRACY.
(From the Leader.)

How the times alter! In 1848 the Government feared a revolution - a petty, cabalistic, imaginary revolution of a few atoms. In 1865 the Government itself is engaged in a revolutionary struggle against a revolution. On the 10th of April, seven years ago, Charles Patterson and several consorts rushed to the rescue of the Constitution. In January, 1855, the aristocracy, the nobles, the lords, the peers, the barons, the knights, the squires, the squirearchy, the gentry, the aristocracy are the insurgents! No Reform Bill, no Charter, no repeal of the Corn Laws ever threatened, ever could or would create half the revolution which the Aberdeen Ministry have produced in England. The aristocracy are the cause of the Revolution. The Aristocracy are the insurgents! No Reform Bill, no Charter, no Repeal of the Corn Laws ever threatened, ever could or would create half the revolution which the Aberdeen Ministry have produced in England. The aristocracy are the cause of the Revolution. The Aristocracy are the insurgents!

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Saturday, the committee, through their visitors, directed £120 amongst the distressed, and they reported that that sum was far unequal to the distress they were caused to feel and relieve.

At the East India Derby.—According to an appeal sent £20 to the treasurers of the Strangers' Privé Society.

Mr. Jesse Sarton, purveyor, of 43, Berry-street, placed at the disposal of the Committee of the House of Commons, £400, consisting of some 1500 pairs of shoes (from skins of beef, heads, cow heels, pigs, &c., which are distributed to the poor on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday mornings, at twelve o'clock.

The total relief afforded by the District Provident Society, during the present month to the 23rd, amounted to 16,165 loaves and 9,081 a-pot-tick-ta. The total number of persons who received this timely succour is 3962, of which there are:—English, 1830; Irish, 7498; Welsh, 142; Scotch, 68; Aliens; or Foreigners, 26.

Mr. Thomas Gray calculates that only 0·2 per cent. of the whole Scotch population have obtained relief, because their national independence of character prevents them asking for assistance under the deepest privations; and he proposes to raise a small fund for the express purpose of rendering aid in those cases where poverty exists among the Scottish poor, and personally to distribute such funds as may be required by the Scotch poor, to the relief of distress in their own dwellings, and administer relief in the shape that the urgency of the cases may require.—*Liverpool Advertiser*, February 26.

THE FROST IN LONDON AND ITS EFFECTS.

THE coldest night experienced in the metropolis during the present winter was Tuesday night, the 13th of February, when the thermometer in Hyde Park fell to 13 degrees, below the freezing point in Hyde Park fell to 13 degrees, below the freezing point, and 3 degrees lower than it was on Saturday night last. At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the glass rose to 24, and then at 10 o'clock it fell to 23, and then at 11 o'clock it fell to 22, and then at 12 o'clock it fell to 21, and then at 1 o'clock it fell to 20, and then at 2 o'clock it fell to 19, and then at 3 o'clock it fell to 18, and then at 4 o'clock it fell to 17, and then at 5 o'clock it fell to 16, and then at 6 o'clock it fell to 15, and then at 7 o'clock it fell to 14, and then at 8 o'clock it fell to 13, and then at 9 o'clock it fell to 12, and then at 10 o'clock it fell to 11, and then at 11 o'clock it fell to 10, and then at 12 o'clock it fell to 9, and then at 1 o'clock it fell to 8, and then at 2 o'clock it fell to 7, and then at 3 o'clock it fell to 6, and then at 4 o'clock it fell to 5, and then at 5 o'clock it fell to 4, and then at 6 o'clock it fell to 3, and then at 7 o'clock it fell to 2, and then at 8 o'clock it fell to 1, and then at 9 o'clock it fell to 0, and then at 10 o'clock it fell to -1, and then at 11 o'clock it fell to -2, and then at 12 o'clock it fell to -3, and then at 1 o'clock it fell to -4, and then at 2 o'clock it fell to -5, and then at 3 o'clock it fell to -6, and then at 4 o'clock it fell to -7, and then at 5 o'clock it fell to -8, and then at 6 o'clock it fell to -9, and then at 7 o'clock it fell to -10, and then at 8 o'clock it fell to -11, and then at 9 o'clock it fell to -12, and then at 10 o'clock it fell to -13, and then at 11 o'clock it fell to -14, and then at 12 o'clock it fell to -15, and then at 1 o'clock it fell to -16, and then at 2 o'clock it fell to -17, and then at 3 o'clock it fell to -18, and then at 4 o'clock it fell to -19, and then at 5 o'clock it fell to -20, and then at 6 o'clock it fell to -21, and then at 7 o'clock it fell to -22, and then at 8 o'clock it fell to -23, and then at 9 o'clock it fell to -24, and then at 10 o'clock it fell to -25, and then at 11 o'clock it fell to -26, and then at 12 o'clock it fell to -27, and then at 1 o'clock it 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HUNTER RIVER NEWS.

CHARGE OF ILL-BEHAVIOUR AT A MARRIAGE.
We learn that on Tuesday last two charges of this nature were investigated at the Single Bench; the first, a charge against a man named John Linton, who was charged with committing an offence against the laws of the State, and the second, a charge against a man named John Linton, who was charged with committing an offence against the laws of the State.

CHURCH.—On Thursday, the Queen's birthday, a friend at cricket came off on the usual ground, near the Grammar School, West Maitland, between the "mailed" and the "unmailed" teams. The match was played out with vigour, some very good play being shown by several of the batters and bowlers, the match ending in a draw.

CHURCH.—On Thursday morning, her Majesty's birthday was at an early hour welcomed in Maitland by the customary firing of squibs, crackers, and other fireworks, which the juveniles had been anxiously waiting for. The firing was continued until about 11 o'clock, when the fireworks were exhausted.

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on the motion of the Attorney-General, though not without a strenuous opposition from Mr. F. Murphy, Colonel Anderson, and Mr. O'Brien. Three members from the Government were brought down to the House; the first, enclosing a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the branch of the Royal Mail established at Sydney, and the declaration that gold coined there should be a legal tender in all the Australian Colonies; the second, enclosing a despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the branch of the Royal Mail established at Sydney, and the declaration that gold coined there should be a legal tender in all the Australian Colonies; the third, enclosing a draft bill for making provision for certain immigrants. The despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the branch of the Royal Mail established at Sydney, and the declaration that gold coined there should be a legal tender in all the Australian Colonies; the second, enclosing a despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the branch of the Royal Mail established at Sydney, and the declaration that gold coined there should be a legal tender in all the Australian Colonies; the third, enclosing a draft bill for making provision for certain immigrants.

GALIC CHURCH, PORTLAND.—Mr. McKinnis has been deputed by the Free Church Synod of Victoria to labour as a catechist or missionary amongst the Highland population of Portland and its vicinity. Mr. McKinnis conducted public worship yesterday, in the Old Lamb Inn, in the morning and evening in the Gaelic language, and in the afternoon in English. The reverend gentleman intimated on the latter occasion, that he was appointed specially for the work, and that he was appointed specially for the work, and that he was appointed specially for the work.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
PAPERS to the 17th current have been received. We quote a few items:—
HONORABLE COLONISTS.—Although the schoolmaster has been for many years "abroad" in England, there has been a considerable improvement in the quality of his teaching. The schoolmaster has been for many years "abroad" in England, there has been a considerable improvement in the quality of his teaching. The schoolmaster has been for many years "abroad" in England, there has been a considerable improvement in the quality of his teaching.

THE COST OF ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.—As a guide to the probable cost of constructing electric telegraphs, a large reference to some statistical information contained in a report of a sub-committee of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce four years ago, when discussing the desirability of a telegraph to Port Adelaide, is published in the *Register* of March 24th. It is a valuable report, and contains a list of several American lines of different lengths given as varying from £22 10s. to £40 per mile. This information is, however, but a small guide as to what would be the cost of a telegraph line in Australia at the present day.

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With regard to the statement that the pre-emptive right acts as a bar to the unloading of the lands, it is simply a fallacy; for whenever a would-be purchaser has applied to have an allotment measured, on land held under the pre-emptive right, the Attorney-General has been successful, and the allotment invariably sold, thereby giving the purchaser a commensurate right over the remainder of the section, even at the time Government is receiving rent from the party exercising the pre-emptive right. In this case, there is no way to interfere with the sale of the land; and so far from being detrimental, it has actually served to bring a revenue to Government from lands which were formerly unproductive, and which, in the hands of private proprietors, would have been a waste.

Let us now consider the way in which these small farms are selected; any party, no matter who, applies to have a particular spot measured; there appears to be no rule as to where these small farms are to be measured, but each applicant selects the spot that suits his fancy; a good supply of water, with land fit for plough, is the great desideratum; in due time the land is measured, and the sale is complete, and, perhaps to the applicant, perhaps not; no matter, it is sold, and with it, in many instances, the whole of the water to be found for miles, except on land already alienated. What is the consequence? A large tract of land, no matter of any value, is available only to the holders of purchased land around on which there is water, creating thereby that very monopoly so much deprecated by Alma and his friends. It is not the only injury; by this system, the criminal sale of isolated spots, Government is laying the foundation of an evil, which will hereafter be severely felt, particularly in the neighbourhood of large towns, such as Goulburn and Bathurst. If the Government is to continue to sell land in this way, in every district large tracts of land will be unsaleable, which, under a more judicious regulation, might have been made a means by which an additional revenue could be raised, and the sale of the land would be a more equitable one.

The expressed intention of Government in the sale of these small farms is to raise a class of landed proprietors who shall turn their attention to the production of wheat and other cereals; this in itself is a laudable object, and the sale of the land in large or small, object to it. It is to the way in which the views of Government are carried out, not to the views themselves, that the objection is made.

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examined as a witness, when twelve men on their oath gave a verdict which showed as clearly as the sun at noon that they did not believe him on his oath. The language used by the presiding judge, and the Attorney-General, was unreservedly "yes" within his name still appears on the commission. A gentleman, gazetted to the magistracy, attended at a certain court to take the necessary oaths, where a friend met him, and said if he presented himself in the state in which he was, he would not be sworn, and the circumstance would be undoubtedly reported to the proper quarter, and his name erased. On the following day the same occurred, and the next morning he remained seated and was sworn in. The writer has repeatedly passed a public-house between sunset and three or four hours after, without the lamp being lighted, and that was within the view of a magistrate standing at the door of his house. Numerous other instances of a similar description could be given, but for the present this may suffice.

There is another matter worthy of consideration, whether the time has not arrived when there ought to be a proper qualification for magistrates. It is well known throughout the interior that there are many acts done by magistrates that, if brought under the eyes of the judges of the Supreme Court, would be visited with heavy damages; and it is equally well known that many of the actions would have been brought if the justice had any viable means of paying damages or costs. The representatives of the people in the Legislature should not be so easily satisfied with the present position. There are numerous instances of the present position, but your space and consideration must terminate the present communication.

ALMA.
May 22nd.
To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.
Sir,—I infer from much that has lately been written on the land question, that this country is generally considered to be a very fertile one, and that many others, and that it abounds in minerals, and that it is a country of great resources. It is not this reason why people should be more attentive to details, and more ready to avail themselves of the suggestions of science, and the teachings, which the experience of other countries has shown to be of great value. It is not this reason why people should be more attentive to details, and more ready to avail themselves of the suggestions of science, and the teachings, which the experience of other countries has shown to be of great value.

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					8	4	4
Brandy	1732	7	7
Geneva, British	101	18	9
Design	70	1	0
Liquors	83	8	8
Whisky, British	70	14	2
Wine, French, plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	1082	0	0
Wine	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	8	6
Beer in wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	0	10
Dr in bottle	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	0	0
To-bacco, manufactured	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	0	0
Drugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	0	7
Dried fruits	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	0	15
					48	0	0
Total of the Customers' Revenue for the week ending to day/					20500	16	8

THE MILLER'S POINT COAL AND FIREWOOD DEPOT.—JOHN DUGUID AND CO., Government Contractors, beg to direct the attention of their numerous customers to a consignment of steam-burns, proprietors of steam mills, and public institutions, to their large stock of the best New Zealand charcoal, and a good assortment of all kinds, which they are disposing of at moderate rates.

JOHN ROPE.—An Invoice for Sale, by the undersigned, 4, 6, and 8 inch. LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and Co., Glasgow.

SHEET LEAD FOR SALE, by IREDALE and CO.

NOW LANDING, ex *Rose Hill*, 12 casks of the best Black and Drab Hair, of the most fashionable shapes; also, a consignment of *Jaquins' French* and self-binding hair of the latest fashion, and superbly trimmed.

Also, a consignment of *Black and Drab Hair*, and *Military Caps*, with every description of gold and silver lace and ornaments connected with the trade. *Liverly hand, cockades, &c.*

R. MOUNTCASTLE, Auctioneer at Warehouse, 24, Georgetown, &c., Manchester.

T SURGEONS and others.—

Chirurgurgic
Leathern arm slings
Trusses for prolapsus uteri
Unlubricated wires and bands
Elastic silk and cotton stockings
Hill's lig. cord
Retractors
Speculums
Long and arm spallina
Trocars
Eye instruments
Gigs percha tissue
Respirators
Fine turkey syringes
Kenna apparatus
Scaling instruments
Travelling cases for medical men
Uratometers
Chondion instruments

Put modern instruments
and sewing lenses
Burl's cateters
Singer needles
Clardon's free pie
Lignure silk
Pessaries, &c., &c., &c.
POSS, ROSE, and CO., wholesale and retail chemists and drug-
gists, 55, Fleet-street North.

O N K & L E, at the Stores of the

Woolen &c.
Tune bushel bags
Navy awnings
Cotton shirtings
Dunaburg
Perpalline
Grey domestic
Cotton trunks
Gingham
Rash quilts
Wool shawl
Chequered ditto
Ditto of new
Crimson
Bonnet
Linen, trimmed

Wellington boots
Lancet ditto
Long military ditto
Short ditto
Ladies' cottons ditto
Hosiery and girls' ditto
Children's ditto
Gloves
Ladies' Indian's &c. buskins
Furnished carpets
Gent's herring boots
New's blade
Ditto mauls
Antiquaries
Chemical ditto
Ladies' audities
Linen ditto
Stockings, &c.

Nicholson's old tom, 1 dog & care
Martell's brandy, dark & p-lic
Dankin's ditto, ditto
Ditto ditto
Serry white, 1 dozen
Burgin & Co., clavers
Tennant's hie thiel
Ditto ditto porter
Washing soda
Whiting
Cast iron columns, cups, and harns
Ditto ditto managers
Horse-shoe.

HOW, WALKER, and CO.

INTERMANTLES
Black, drab, and coloured velvet
Ditto muslin
Black and coloured silk
A new novel & elegant
Tulms, gips, peach, Agas, say, ps, Kaseet, Jallitte,
&c., &c.

WINNER BONNETS
Velvet, silk pelvis, horse-hair, fancy tissue, fancy straw,
&c., &c., &c.
Head dresses, dress-caps, wreaths, feathers, &c.
DAVID JONES and CO., Market-street.

T O F & E M A S O N S
Gift and white lace
Kn-kivins
K.A. and card ribbons, all widths
R. & gold buttons
R. & wax fustons
Gold trawlers at white and warran
Ditto ditto, m-ll
P.M. silver large jewels
P.M. ring low
P.M. ring low

[illegible][illegible]

pool, containing three hundred acres of land; there is a good house on the land, formerly occupied as a public-house. The proprietor has no objection to selling it in small farms. Application to be made to J. DAVIS, 81, Harrington-street, Sydney.

**Doehrmann, Cartwright, & Co. Clearing-out
into another business.**

RICHMOND & CO., will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mori and Co.), THURSDAY, THIS DAY, the 28th May, at half-past six—

3 cwt's Java much cleared
10 cwt's Java much cleared
10 cwt's Java tidings
5 cwt's America in clay pipes.

Also, an invoice of
Moroccan pouches, initialled edifice (in great variety of style), tobacco pouches, chiefly from Morocco.
Terms, cash. No reserves.

On account of the former purchaser, Mr. J. Farmer,
RICHMOND & CO. will sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind Mori and Co.), THURSDAY, THIS DAY, the 28th May, at 11 o'clock—
One carpeted chair.
Terms, cash.

To clo a sundry Consignments.

RISHWORTH AND CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind 30 and C's.), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 boxes currants
12 boxes sugarbeets
9 cases anchovies
20 drums oil
9 cases jams
1 ditto preserved plums
1 barrel herrings
3 casks raisins
8 casks currants
2 boxes muscatels

Terms, cash.*

Darvel Lines
Mantle Ropes
Three-needle Ropes
Sails by Auction, on MONDAY, the 26th May, at 11 o'clock.

RISHWORTH AND CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind 30 and C's.), Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,

2 tons General Line, assorted
1 ton Manila rope, ditto
3 bales three needle bags, & lbs. each

Terms at sale.

Extensive and Unreserved Sale of General Drapery, Woollens &c.,

RISHWORTH AND CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms (behind 30 and C's.), Pitt-street, on TUESDAY the 26th May, at 1 o'clock (under an imperative order from a foreign Prince),

The following Goods,
Drapery, &c., viz.—
J.B. 1—Doyle half 7-8 Welsh dress cut, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4
1st—Bottle Black various silk velvets
Ditto ditto ditto, perforated and embossed
Perfumed black
Various trimmings

[illegible]

favourite district of DALLING DOWN.
 101-1-MAVIGLIA STATION. This splendid cattle station
 is situated on the S.W. of the PINES in the NORTHERN DISTRICT.
 TRICHO, is abundantly watered throughout by the waters of the
 MOLF, SPVERN, and PIKE'S CREEK, and consists of a
 undulating back country, affording fine shelter for stock during
 winter; with extensive flats along the banks of the
 water, which are excellent for lucernist summer feed. It is
 situated about 100 miles from Melbourne. Mowbray, as also
 the stations of Mowbray, Mowbray, Mowbray, Mowbray, Mowbray,
 CLIFFORD, formerly the property of Mr. B. B. Mowbray, is a
 superior fattening quality, as well known, and it will give

THE IMPROVEMENTS upon Mangala are two cottages facing the river, one of which is plastered, and which contains sitting rooms 17 feet by 14, and 23 feet by 13 feet, large bedroom 17 feet by 16 feet, opening into verandah 8 feet wide, dining room, passage, and two bedrooms, and pantry. There is a flower garden in front of the house.

Kitchen of two rooms and 4 skillion

Two men's huts

Overseer's hut of three rooms and skillion

Dairy

Stable and loose box, with yard attached

With the Mangula Station will be sold about 3000 HEAD of CATTLE. The greatest attention has been paid to this herd, both in breeding and looking after them. There are a large number of fat bullions and milkers among them, and they have all been taken out of the herd this year, at least 500 to 3000 HEAD may now be reasonably counted upon.

Lot 2—GLENLYN Station. This range affords Mangula Creek, the station is owned by Brooker, McConnel, Hetherington, and Co., and is called Pike's It is in the WELLS and GRASSLANDS. Pike's Creek runs winding through it with its numerous tributaries, upon which sheep stations have been judiciously

spring, and the best of the largest ranches.
The country is particularly healthy for sheep, and the GRAZING CAPACITIES ARE 20,000 SHEEP.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on the Head Station are—
1 A comfortable cottage of 2 rooms
1 detached kitchen
Men's huts
Barn
Blasting
2 Split-rail sheepyards
2 Large cultivation paddocks
Garden and stockyard for 500 to 1000 head of cattle
Milking and killing yards adjoining
At the middle station, about five miles from the head station are—
1 A cottage of two rooms

Woolshed and press
Small stock yard
The sheep station huts are all in first order, most of them
having been erected WITHIN THE LAST YEAR.
With the Glenlyon Station will be sold the following:
SILVER—
7991 Ewes, from 2 years to full-mouthed
2214 Wethers, from 1 to 2 years
3023 Yearlings, equal proportion of sexes
328 Wethers
109 Rams
10,000
Sheep, more or less.

*. * These sheep have been well selected from the flocks

are sound and healthy, and have NEVER BEEN DISKINED,
There are also at the present time about 2000 FIT FOR THE
Shores, implements, &c., on both stations to be taken at a value
10-00
Parties interested in squatting pursuits, in the Northern
districts will find these splendid stations worthy of attention
They are situated on the market with a BONA FIDE INTENTION
OF SALE, by a proprietor having made up his mind to return to
England. They are as well known, that it is not deemed ne-
cessary to add any comment upon the above. Parties desiring to in-
spect the properties prior to the sale, will have every facility
afforded them.

To Shinglers of Horse Shoe, Carriage, and other

CHARLES COTTELL has been instructed by **J. J. Ryley, Esq.**, to sell by auction, at **Glenmore, Mullagh, near Penrith**, without reserve, on **WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant**, at noon, the undermentioned surplus stock, viz.:

About forty horses, of sexes, amongst which will be found some very useful animals, fit for coaching, saddie, and heavy draught purposes. Also several well-bred sows and hither springers.

The auctioneer respectfully solicits the attention of the public to this sale, as he has received positive instructions to sell the above lot without any reserve.

TAKE NOTICE—The Horses advertised for auction at Glenmore, will be sold at the Commercial Inn, Perth, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 24th instant, noon. Terms at sale.—**CHARLES COTIRELL, Auctioneer.**

Apply to
George W. Laid
FOR
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H. W. L.
MORRIS
FOR
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Now also
disappear.
Apply to
FORS
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& J. N.
have
medicines
which they
sell at
Simpson's
Kendal way
For the
George W.
FOR
- R.
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